

TAIPO ROAD SHOOTING AFFAIR.

FURTHER EVIDENCE BY CHINESE IN THE CROWD.

The fourth day's proceedings of the shooting at Shatin, when a mob of strikers was fired upon, was continued yesterday. Further evidence was given by Chinese in the crowd.

Ip Wai Chung, who, at the previous day's hearing, identified Tam Shui Pui, one of the men shot, was recalled. He stated that he was at the back of the crowd and all he knew was that "when we reached Shatin I heard that somebody had been wounded." Hearing that Tam Shui Pui had been shot he moved up to the front.

The Coroner (Mr. J. R. Wood): Did you hear the shots fired?—Yes.

The Coroner: How many shots did you hear?—One shot and then a volley.

Asked by the Crown Solicitor if he would be supplied with money on arrival at Canton the witness replied, "Yes." He did not know that it was necessary to have a pass to go to Canton on foot.

Mr. Shenton: You know, that as regards the train, you were not allowed to leave the Colony without a pass? Why was that necessary? Wasn't it to stop people from leaving the Colony?—I do not know what the idea was. If I knew the idea of a passport I would tell you.

THE UNKNOWN MAN.

On the subject of intimidation, the witness said he was first stopped in Queen's Road Central by a man who said that unless he went to Canton he would be molested. This man told witness he'd be well looked after in Canton. He did not know the man.

Mr. Shenton: Did he tell you that you could not walk there?—He said it would be better to walk and that a lot of other people were walking.

Did he tell you that they were going to start from the Po Hing Theatre?—Yes.

Did this man tell you that the Government might stop you?—No, he did not say anything about that.

The witness said he was not a member of the House Coolie's Union.

Chi Lu Nam, No. 2 house boy at No. 10, Connaught Road, related incidents concerning the assembly at the Po Hing Theatre.

THE SHOOTING DESCRIBED.

En route, the witness said he was given to understand that the crowd would have to wait ten minutes before being allowed by the Superintendent of the Police to proceed. After ten minutes a European called out "You can go but do not make so much noise." There was no fighting. The actual shooting the witness described in the following words:—

"A European came up he was holding a revolver in his hand. He held his hand in the air. After a minute he gave the signal to the Europeans to fire. I was in the second or third row and there were about nine men in front of me. I was doing nothing. We had our hands by our sides."

The Coroner: Didn't the crowd run forward?—No, we walked on.

Did you see a European seize one of the crowd?—I did not see that.

Asked by Mr. Shenton how long he expected to take to go to Canton. Witness replied: "Some said we could get to Sum Chun by noon. From Sum Chun we were to proceed by train."

At this point the Coroner mentioned to Mr. Shenton that the jury authorized him to state that they did not desire any further cross-examination on the subject of the men's knowledge that they were breaking the law.

LOWERED THEIR HEADS.

The witness said he did not recognise Mr. King.

Mr. Shenton: You were only two rows back?

Witness: We lowered our heads; I did not see him.

Who told these people to start off from the Po Hing Theatre?—I could not recognize the leader.

Then there was a leader?—There must have been.

Then what happened?—We all shouted "These are the people for Canton" and then we all moved off.

Asked by the Coroner if he heard the police officer threaten to fire witness emphatically shook his head and said "No, he did not."

Another of the wounded men was Leung Yung, employed at the Hongkong University. He said he went to the Po Hing Theatre and just followed the moving crowd. Shortly after 7 a.m. they met an Inspector who said that they could go on.

Asked by the Coroner what the crowd was doing when the shots were fired the witness said they defied the order and moved on.

A Crown Solicitor: I suppose you have discussed this matter since you have been in hospital?—Never.

Yd have never talked about it?—No.

In the afternoon, Chan Tin, ward boy at the Maternity Hospital, was called. He said he was in the crowd and when the shooting took place he was 30 feet from the front.

The Coroner: Did you see a man with the revolver?—One of the crowd said that was Mr. King.

What did Mr. King do?—As soon as he raised his hand the soldiers opened fire.

"LIKE A THEATRICAL COMPANY."

Did you hear Mr. King speak?—No, the crowd was like a theatrical company.

The Crown Solicitor: You heard that one revolver shot had been fired. Why did you go on?—Even if we had died we were anxious to get home to Canton.

Mr. Shenton: That is to say you intended to go through, even though you were shot at?—Yes.

The Coroner: What did you intend to do if they resisted you?—I would go on.

If the Police were lined up in front of you what then?—They had no right to stop us. We should have gone another way.

Mr. Shenton: Why didn't you take another way when the police stopped you at the Waterworks to begin with?—They did not stop us.

What would have happened if you had taken another way and you were again stopped by the police?—That I cannot say. It is very hard to answer that. We had decided to take that road and we must take that road.

Were you bound to follow that road?—It was our intention to travel by that road.

"THERE WAS NO NOISE."

The Coroner: You say that they had no right to stop you, do you?—We had not committed any offence; we were merely travelling.

Mr. Shenton: There was a lot of noise before the shooting took place?—There was no noise.

Nobody spoke a word?—We spoke very low and we did not make a noise.

Nobody shouting out "Go on, Go on"?—Yes, they did shout that.

And made a lot of noise?—Some of them kept quiet.

Some kept quiet?—There may have been a few who shouted out.

What do you mean by "acting like a theatrical company"?—Oh, anyone who acts by brandishing his hands and singing.

Leung Wan, tenkwood worker, said that he had been employed as a sawyer for over six years. He did not go on strike; his master had no work for him and he was suspended from March 1st. He visited the country once a year, and as there were no trains running he decided to go by road. He met the crowd by chance at the theatre. He was wounded in the leg and at that time was walking.

THE UNKNOWN AGAIN.

In further examination, the witness said he heard in Queen's Road Central, near Central Market, that a party would be going to Canton from the Po Hing Theatre.

Mr. Wakeman: A man you did not know came to you in the streets and told you to march on an expedition to the border in the morning?

Mr. Shenton elicited from the witness that, at the time he was shot, everyone was moving forward.

Mr. Shenton: The gentleman who gave you all this information in Queen's Road produced a token—a disc—didn't he?—No.

Did not show you anything at all?—No.

Did he say whether he was connected with any labour association?—No.

Lee Sing, a Chinese lance-sergeant of police, attached to Yau-mat Station, said that he and five other police officers were in plain clothes outside the Po Hing Theatre on the night of March 2nd.

He moved about amongst the crowd and heard them talk of walking to Shumchun. One man, who was walking to and fro, said, "Don't you go; we tried yesterday but we were stopped and had to turn back." The crowd would not listen to the man and started off—about ten women amongst them. Later, some hundreds more people arrived on the vacant ground; some of them appeared to be tea-house attendants and some house boys and cooks. The same man warned this crowd, saying, "Don't you go; there are soldiers posted there." The man also told the people they could go to the Ti Pak Lau (Gardens at West Point) and be accommodated there. This crowd took the advice and dispersed. He waited for some time after that but saw no more people. He saw no arms amongst the crowd; their demeanour was "calm."

By Mr. Shenton: The man warned the first crowd also that soldiers were posted to prevent their passage.

In reply to the Coroner, the witness expressed the opinion that many people in the crowd knew that they would be stopped by the police.

The Coroner mentioned that the police had taken a statement from a house boy to Mr. S. B. O. Ross who was in the crowd. Mr. Lindell's house boy and another employed on the Peak were also available and it was suggested that such witnesses should be lined up in the morning and the jury would pick out those they wished to hear.

At this stage the hearing was adjourned until this morning. The inquiry is expected to be concluded to-morrow.

CORRESPONDENCE.
THE RECENT STRIKE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—Your correspondent Ajax is not far from the truth. Conditions obtaining at Canton were such that a few days of submission to the intensive pressure of the servant and general strike by all of us would, there is ample room to believe, have forced the Seamen to accept the generous increase in pay offered by the Companies and to have agreed to arbitration on the maximum rates and on the other points. The pressure is ended pacific, but it was in reality an act of war, being anti-Treaty, and its effects were felt by all Treaty Powers. Had Hongkong used the same weapon which the Union adopted and placed its embargo on all intercourse with Canton—as it had the power to do—an honorable settlement could have been arrived at. Ask anyone who knows the conditions obtaining there, how much rice, coal, yarn, flour, etc., were in stock? Pressure of this nature, combined with the growing restiveness of the public against the obstinate attitude of the seamen, must have told. The measure of the Union's difficulties is seen in the drastic steps finally taken by it. Mr. Bailey's letter is to the point. There is no thinking man Chinese or Foreign but deplores the action apparently forced upon the Colony by no one, apparently, knows who. Let the seeker for knowledge go to Canton.—I am, etc.

AJAX II.

TOWN COUNCIL'S ACTION
IN A STRIKE.

MONTEVIDEO TRAMWAYS SEIZED.

The strike on the electric tramways having lasted for 21 days, the Municipal Council, of Montevideo (South America), by a majority of one vote, resolved to take possession of the companies' property, paying the men the increased wages which the companies had asserted their inability to pay unless wages were increased.

Possession was secured on January 25th. The managers of the companies yielding to a show of force with only a formal protest. The managers will temporarily retain their posts, pending instructions from their boards in London and Barcelona.

The tramway services were fully resumed to-day, but their duration is problematical, as the Municipality must supply any deficit. The local Press almost unanimously condemns this action as illegal.

THE YOKOHAMA STRIKE.

A Tokyo telegram dated March 6th says:—

The Yokohama shipbuilders' strike and consequent lock-out is assuming more serious proportions. A clash between the police and a number of strikers occurred yesterday, when over 20 strikers were arrested. The demonstration was continued to-day in Yokohama, the strikers being assisted by delegations from the Labour League at Tokyo.

HONGKONG.

THE PLACE OF SWEET LAGOONS.

[FROM AN AMERICAN NEWSPAPER.]

To the west of the fair Pacific Hemmed in by the lesser seas, Lits a tiny twelve mile island, An Orient quest, but easier, And if you have ever been there Where the foam tipped waves croon, You'll feel a poignant longing For the Place of Sweet Lagoons;

For the violet haze of the mountains For the clear cool tropic nights, For the pink and gold of the sunsets And the Peak with its myriad lights; For the white road past the barracks For the junks on the Kowloon side, For the Bund with its bustle and clatter And the lap of the lazy tide;

For the fresh-skinned bare-kneed Tommys With their bamboo swagger canes For the panting sweating coolies As they toil in the narrow lanes; For the swing of the chairs in rhythm As the bearers carry them by; For the drifting mist on the mountains That blots out the blue of the sky;

For the winding rickshaw pathway That seems never to come to an end; The portly Chinese gentleman And his still more portly friend; For the sly wink of their mantles As they hurry along the street, For the sights and smells of the market And the pad of noiseless feet.

The spot of the East is on one And will not be denied; I long for my magic wand As a lover for his bride; For the shining, landlocked harbour Where the foam-tipped waves croon On that little enchanted island The Place of Sweet Lagoons.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council is called for this afternoon.

The business includes the following Orders of the Day:—

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to make temporary provision for the appointment of solicitors to appear in the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in certain emergencies.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to restrict the employment of aliens and of former enemy aliens on certain British ships registered in the Colony of Hongkong.

Third reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend further the Opium Ordinance, 1914.

WOMEN'S FATAL FALL.

ESCAPING FROM REVENUE OFFICERS.

Mr. R. E. Lynds, J. C. as Coroner, at the Magistrate's yesterday, to inquire into the death of a woman who fell from a verandah and was killed during a raid by revenue officers on the house where she lived.

The following were chosen by ballot to serve on the jury:—Messrs. J. McCubbin (foreman), P. F. da Cruz Prata and A. R. P. Davies.

The principal witness was Senior Revenue Officer Watt, who said that when the premises (No. 81, Tung Street) were raided for opium on February 7th, all the people found on the floor were put in one cubicle. He heard a shout from one of the revenue officers that a woman had fallen into the street. On going back to the room he saw that one of the women put there had gone. He went down and found her in the street. She was evidently badly hurt, and was taken to hospital by ambulance. He found that a part of the verandah had been broken away and it looked as though the woman had tried to climb to the next house. It was raining at the time and the rail was slippery. The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."

THE BRITISH CONSULAR
SERVICE.

IMPORTANT CHANGES.

NUMBER OF CONSULS-GENERAL
INCREASED.

Some important changes are made in respect of the British Consular Service in China, an indication of which was given the other day. The result will be to make for greater flexibility in the movement of Consuls and Consuls-General. The number of the latter is increased, while some Consulates, where there was little work, are now discontinued.

All territorial commissions are as from March 21st, 1922, abolished and have been replaced, in the case of Consuls-General and Consuls, by new commissions appointing them to be His Majesty's Consuls-General and Consuls "in China," as has been the practice of late years in the appointment of commissioned Vice-Consuls.

NEW CONSULS-GENERAL.

The number of commissioned posts in His Majesty's Consular Services in China will be as follows:—

Eight Consuls-General (viz., Canton, Hankow, Mukden, Nanking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tientsin and Yunnanfu).

Sixteen Consuls (viz., Amoy, Changha, Chefoo, Chongqing, Fochow, Harbin, Ichang, Kiating, Kiangchow, Newchwang, Ningpo, Peking, Shanghai, Swatow and Tientsin).

Ten Vice-Consuls (viz., Canton, Chongking (with local rank of Consul), Hankow, Nanking, Peking (Assistant Chinese Secretary), Tientsin, Tientsin and three at Shanghai in addition to the supernumerary Vice-Consul to be in the Foreign Office. The latter post is entirely new.

The following have been promoted to the rank of Consul-General, viz., Mr. F. E. Wilkinson, C.M.G., to date from October 1st, 1920, Mr. B. G. Town, C.M.G., Mr. B. Giles, C.M.G., and Mr. H. E. Sly, C.M.G., to date from March 1st, 1922.

Mr. R. S. Pratt has been promoted to be one of His Majesty's Vice-Consuls in China.

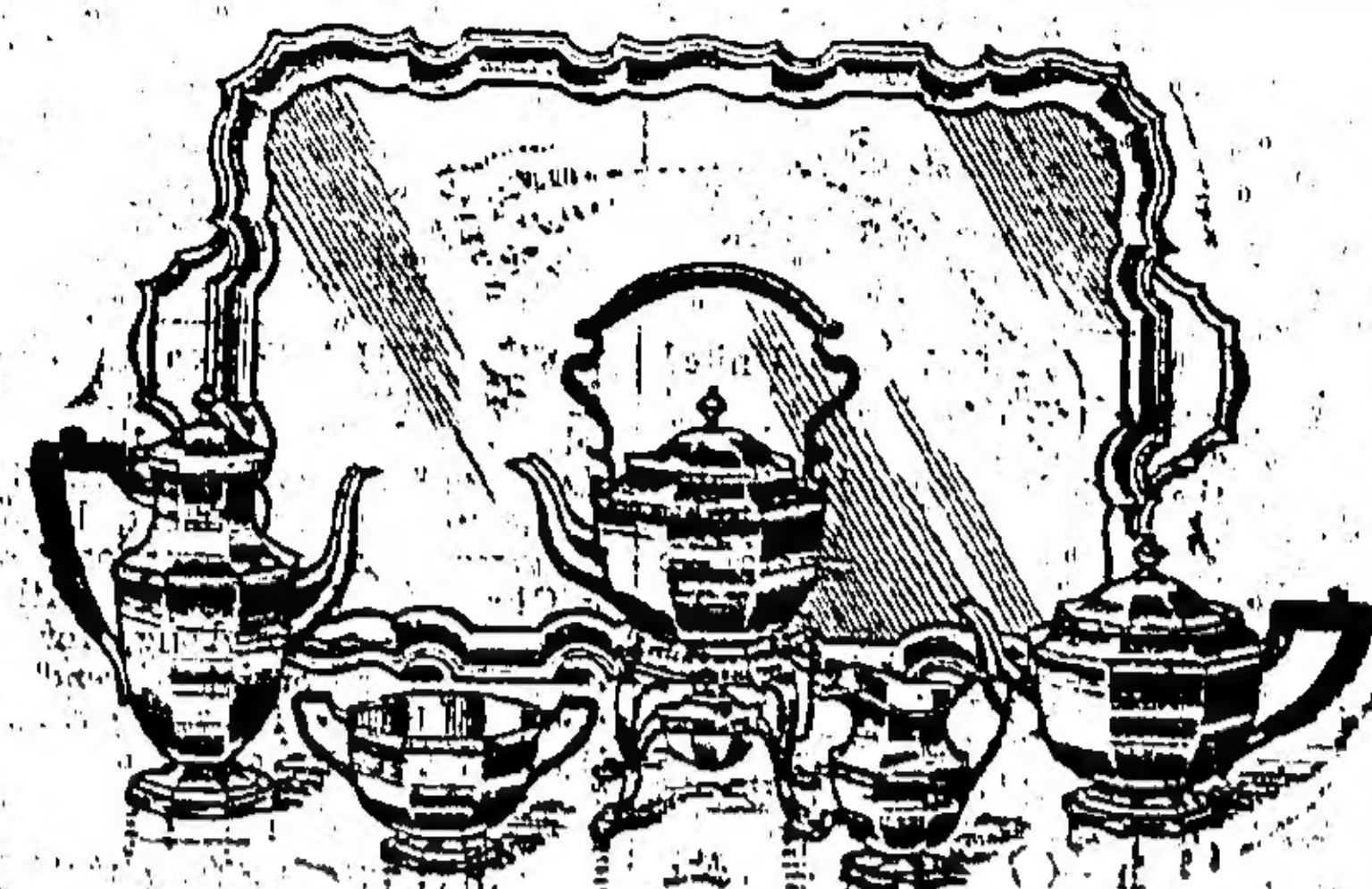
CONSULATE CLOSED.

The Consulates at Hangchow, Wuhu and Wuchow have been definitely closed, the districts formerly in charge of His Majesty's Consuls at these posts being now included in those of Ningpo, Nanking and Canton respectively.

The Vice-Consulates at Chongking, Ningpo and Peking are now raised to the status of Consulates.—N.C. Daily News.

Some of the merchants in Tientsin who took part in the anti-Japanese boycott, started several weeks ago appear to have become backsliders. This is a matter of grave concern to the leaders of the boycott, and as a result of their exertions 117 organizations in the northern city have formed themselves into one body known as the "Kneel and Weep Society."

This is being done for the sake of the members who have strayed from the narrow path and been seduced by the fascinations of Japanese goods. The Cotton Yarn Guild seems to be the principal backslider, and knowing something of the hard-headedness of yarn merchants, says a Northern contemporary, we venture to presume that something more than kneeling and praying will be required to ensure their conversion.

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CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH BUREAU'S AGENCY.)

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.
M. BERTHELOT BEFORE THE
COUNCIL.

DOSSIER TAMPERED WITH.

Paris, March 15th.

Philippe Berthelot appeared before the disciplinary council of the Foreign Ministry to explain the part he played in the affairs of the Banque Industrielle. He is charged with administrative misdemeanours in sending telegrams designed to save the Banque, of which his brother was President, without the knowledge or authority of his chief, the Foreign Minister. Meanwhile fresh interest has been created by the discovery that the dossier has been tampered with. The *Echo National*, which took the initiative in calling attention to suppressed documents, threatened that, if occasion arose, it would publish the omitted papers. The disciplinary council has reached a decision which it is communicating to M. Poincaré, but it remains a secret. M. Poincaré has power to modify the council's conclusions if necessary as sole responsibility for the ultimate decision rests with him.

SENATE AND THE TREATIES.

FIRST DEFINITE TRIAL OF
STRENGTH.

WASHINGTON, March 15th.

The Senate rejected, by 35 votes to 30, Senator Robinson's amendment.

LATER.

The first definite test of the strength of the Senate on the Pacific Treaty occurred when the vote was taken on Senator Robinson's amendment. It was believed beforehand by supporters of the Treaty that the amendment would be defeated by a large majority. Now that this is an accomplished fact, the way seems clear for an early vote on the reservation agreed upon by the Foreign Relations Committee for which a majority is still anticipated. Nothing should then prevent the final ratification of the Treaty.

Opposition continues but nothing new has transpired and it has reached a stage of weary repetition. The vote on Senator Robinson's amendment, therefore, came as a general relief.

FAR EASTERN TRADE
CONDITIONS.

New York, March 15th.

Park Union has decided to liquidate. The reason is not given, but it is assumed that trade conditions in the Far East does not justify continuance of business.

ANOTHER LEAGUE OF
NATIONS.

BELGIUM NOT IN THE LIST.

WASHINGTON, March 14th.

It transpires that Senator McCumber included France, but not Belgium, in the list of countries to be admitted to his proposed Association of Nations, telegraphed earlier. It is presumed in official circles that Senator McCumber intended to include only the Great Powers or those with extensive colonial possessions.

EARLIER CABLES.

U.S. SENATOR'S PROPOSAL.

WASHINGTON, March 15th.

In the course of the debate on the Pacific Treaty in the Senate Senator McCumber, quoting the Republican Presidential "platform" urging the establishment of an Association of Nations for world peace, submitted a draft measure providing for the conclusion of Treaties for the formation of such an Association to include Britain, the United States, Italy, Germany, Austria, Spain, Japan and Russia, who should be asked to agree to consult on all issues threatening war and fix a period of six months for investigation when hostilities are threatened. Senator McCumber described the Four Power Treaty as simply a limited association of nations for the maintenance of peace in the Pacific. He proposed to extend it.

LATEST CABLES.
SOUTH AFRICAN TROUBLE.
CLEARING UP THE STORM
CENTRE.

Pretoria, March 14th.

While sniping continues in various quarters interest now centres in Fordburg. Thousands of women and children moved out of the district consequent upon the notices from aeroplanes, but a number of revolutionaries apparently have determined to fight. The remaining policemen who were imprisoned there have been released. Government military leaders have carefully studied the situation at Fordburg with a view to taking the best action effectively to clear up the storm centre. The show ground at Johannesburg is crowded with refugees.

BOMBARDMENT OF FORDBURG
BEGUN.

JOHANNESBURG, March 14th.

The bombardment of Fordburg with machine-guns, tanks and artillery is now proceeding.

AND THE SURRENDER

LATER.

Fordburg surrendered after a bombardment lasting seventy minutes. The infantry are now clearing the streets.

EARLIER CABLES.

GENERAL SMUTS AVOIDING
BLOODSHED.

JOHANNESBURG, March 14th.

The full in the operations is believed to denote that General Smuts is aiming at the unconditional surrender of the strike commandos before overwhelming their forces, thus avoiding bloodshed. The Government forces have captured Brakpan and sent an ultimatum to the Fordburg commandos threatening bombardment unless they evacuate the positions.

OUTBREAK FADING.

LATER.

Aeroplanes opened operations on Fordburg in the western district of Johannesburg, dropping notices ordering evacuation by 11 a.m.

The night was the most disturbed hitherto experienced, even sniping in the heart of the city taking place. Also heavy firing in the eastern suburb of Jeppe town. All the other reef sections have been cleared up. The before mentioned firing was probably a final burst of revolutionary activity. The satisfactory progress of the Government operations is indicated in a communique issued last night showing that troops have occupied the extensive East Rand Proprietary Mines and captured 158 revolutionaries. The encircling movement is now complete in all the affected areas except the outlying portions of Johannesburg. Recruiting has been stopped, ample reserves being available.

Natives report that many revolutionaries were killed in Sunday's bombing raid and that 80 captured policemen have been released.

OCCUPATION COSTS.

ALLIES' REPLY TO U.S. DEMAND.

Paris, March 14th.

The Allied Finance Ministers, replying to the United States demand mentioned in a cable of the 11th inst., refer to the clause in the inter-Allied agreement of the same date reserving the rights of the United States.

The Ministers add that Washington should determine the question with the Allied Governments.

ENGINEERING LOOK-OUT.

A COURT OF ENQUIRY WANTED.

LONDON, March 14th.

Despite resolutions at various district meetings of engineers urging the Trade Union Congress Council to take drastic action with a view to resisting "the employers' attempt to smash working-class organisations," the Council, at a meeting in London to-day, decided to ask the Government to establish a Court of Enquiry into the causes of the lock-out, under the Industrial Disputes Act.

DUTCH EAST INDIES LOAN.

New York, March 14th.

The Guaranty Trust Company has arranged to purchase the new issue of forty million dollars' worth of Dutch East Indies bonds.

TORNADO IN OKLAHOMA.

New York, March 14th.

A message from McAlester (Oklahoma) states that about fifteen fatalities occurred in a destructive tornado in Oklahoma. Scores of others were injured.

FRENCH RAILWAY FLOTA-
TION IN LONDON.

LONDON, March 14th.

The list for the £5,000,000 6 per cent. Joint Mid-Orleans French Railways loan at the price of 99 was closed immediately.

THE DAVIS CUP.

New York, March 14th.

Rumania has challenged for the Davis Cup, making thirteen entries. No more are expected.

MR. MONTAGU'S SPEECH.
INDIGNANT REPLY BY LORD
CURZON.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT'S ACTION CRITICISED.

LONDON, March 14th.

The House of Lords was crowded and the galleries thronged with Peers and Commons when Lord Curzon, in a voice shaking with indignation, said he thought that he as Foreign Secretary about to discuss the Eastern question in Paris, was the chief sufferer from Mr. Montagu's astonishing act, but he was astounded to learn from Mr. Montagu's speech that he (Lord Curzon) connived in this injury of public interests. Mr. Montagu endeavoured to establish this amazing proposition by a public reference to private conversation and correspondence which was unparalleled in the history of Cabinet proceedings.

Lord Curzon proceeded to say that the Cabinet members on March 4th received the Indian Government's telegram asking permission for publication of the despatch. He did not deem it possible that Mr. Montagu would publish a despatch without reference to the Cabinet meeting on March 4th. He was so dumbfounded when Mr. Montagu, in the course of a few seconds' private conversation, said he had authorised publication that he (Lord Curzon) closed the conversation and returned to his country seat. If Mr. Montagu had hinted in the slightest that there was time to prevent publication, he would have brought the matter before the Cabinet, but he assumed that publication had already occurred in India. Feeling profoundly disturbed and dismayed at Mr. Montagu's action, he wrote Mr. Montagu a letter marked "Private," deploring his action and protesting against any repetition. The letter was equally as confidential as "cores of letters which Mr. Montagu had written him, the character of which he would not follow Mr. Montagu's action by attempting to publicly discuss it. Mr. Montagu did not favour him which a reply; instead, he before his constituents vilified the colleague whose advice he had constantly solicited and received in unstinted measure, endeavouring to shift some of the responsibility for his lamentable indiscretion on his (Lord Curzon's) shoulders.

Lord Curzon, after referring to the intolerable and unprecedented action of an ex-Cabinet Minister publicly quoting and distorting a letter written under the seal of confidence, read the letter, the copy of which he had received from Mr. Montagu, as follows:—

"DEAR MONTAGU,—I much deplore that you should have thought it right to authorise publication of the telegram, even as amended. Had I, when Viceroy, ventured to make a public pronouncement in India about the foreign policy of the Government in Europe, I should certainly have been repudiated. As it was I once more buffed for making a casual reference in a speech. I consulted Mr. Chamberlain this morning, in the absence of the Prime Minister, and that he entirely shared my view, but it was too late.

That I should be asked to go to the Conference in Paris while a subordinate branch of the British Government, six thousand miles away, dictates to the British Government what line he thinks I ought to pursue in the near future, is quite intolerable, but the part India has sought to play, or been allowed to play, in this series of events passes my comprehension. Moreover, it is of very dangerous import for if the Government of India, because it runs a large body of Moslems, is entitled to express and publish views about what we do in Smyrna and Thrace, why not equally in Egypt, the Sudan, Palestine, Arabia, the Malay Peninsula or any other part of the Moslem world? Is Indian opinion a way to be the final court of Moslem appeal? I hope this will be the last of these unfortunate pronouncements, but if any other is over contemplated I trust at least that you will give me an opportunity of expressing my opinion in the Cabinet before sanction is given.—Yours ever,

CURZON.

Lord Curzon pointed out that instead, as Mr. Montagu alleged, of requesting Mr. Montagu in future to discuss such independent action with him (Lord Curzon) before submitting it to the Cabinet, he said precisely the reverse. He merely urged that he be given an opportunity of expressing an opinion prior to the Cabinet. Such were the facts of the case. "They leave me still quite unable to determine whether the public or the private conduct of the ex-Secretary for India is more inexplicable and surprising. In using these adjectives, I am astonished at my own moderation."

GREEK CABINET FAILURE.

ATHENS, March 14th.

M. Stratos has failed to form a Cabinet.

ITALIAN MINISTER TO KABUL.

ROME, March 14th.

Marquis Dipertano has been appointed Minister to Kabul.

The list of candidates for the Municipal Council at Shanghai the elections for which take place on March 16th and 17th, is as follows:—Messrs. S. Easenden, H. H. Girardet, A. J. Hughes, W. P. Lamb, H. W. Lester, A. B. Lowson, V. G. Lyman, S. Sakurai, H. G. Simms, G. N. Wilson, Mr. Brooke-Smith and Mr. E. F. Mackay retiring. It is noteworthy that many years since Messrs. Jardine, Matheson were not represented on the Council—and in their place appear the names of Mr. H. W. Lester, manager of Dowdell & Co., and Mr. G. N. Wilson, of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. The remainder of the old Council offer themselves for re-election and a tenth candidate also appears in the person of Mr. A. J. Hughes, who is well-known in connection with the Raffles Association. So there will be this year a contest of election, with a good deal of speculation as to the result says the *H. P. Daily Press*.

SOME CHARACTERISTIC
FEATURES OF THE
CHRISTIAN LIFE.SERMON BY THE REV. H. COPLEY
MOYLE.

The second sermon of the Lenten course which the Rev. H. Copley Moyle is preaching at St. John's Cathedral was delivered on Sunday and was based on the text:—

S. John 9.4. "I must work the works of Him that sent me, while it is day; the night cometh when no man can work."

The preacher said: We are thinking on these Sunday mornings during Lent of some characteristic features of the Christian Life, and to-day our subject is work. The Church is a great society in which everyone has his work to do. The Church is sometimes spoken of as a great ship, but we must be careful as to the kind of ship to which we compare it. It must not be compared to a passenger ship, in which some are officers and crew and others are passengers, with no work to do. The Church is so regarded by some people, they think they pay their money and secure a passage to Heaven, while all the work of the Kingdom of Heaven is done by others. But the Church is not a passenger ship. She carries only her officers and crew, and each has his duty, and his responsibility for the work of the ship. If the Church has not the power in the world to-day that she ought to have, it is because so many of her members regard themselves as mere passengers who never need to do any duty on board her.

The Christian must be a worker, "Faith without works is dead" wrote St. James. Our Blessed Lord said that He must work the works of Him that sent Him while it was day. And we must follow His example. If we are Christians we must look forward to a life of labour. There must be no slackening while we are in this life. If we profess to be followers of Jesus we must be ready for a life of toil in His service. It is an easy thing in some moment of great spiritual emotion to surrender ourselves to God through Jesus Christ, but it is not so easy, day after day, and year after year, to go on working for God, living for Him, sacrificing ourselves for Him, in spite of weariness and disappointment, and temptation. But that is what we must be prepared for if we want to live the Christian Life. As our Master bore His Cross, we must be ready to bear ours. "Nor think till death to lay it down."

Now let us ask ourselves what is Christian Work? How are we to do it? How are we to know it? It is not so easy as it seems to determine what is work in the Christian sense. It is clear of course that it is not mere activity, nor is it, even activity which produces beneficial results. It is not true to say that some work is secular work, and some is Christian work; that is a misleading division.

If we would know what is really Christian work we must get right down to the motive which prompts the work. Christian work is that work which is inspired by the desire for the glory of God. So it all depends on the motive with which we do the work. Are we driven to do it by the desire to promote His glory and to carry out His Will? If we are, then the work is Christian work, however small and unimportant, and secular it may appear. But if the motive of our work be not the desire to promote the glory of God, then it is not Christian work, though it may seem to be most sacred. It is important for us to get this idea clearly fixed in our mind. The value of Christian work depends on the motive with which it is done, not on the kind of work.

If we say to ourselves, "Here is something that God has given me to do, and I mean to do it to the utmost of my ability, in order that I may carry out the will of God and promote His Glory," then the work whatever it may be, that is Christian work. It may be prayer or worship, it may be helping the needy; it may be comforting the afflicted; it may be making pictures, it may be buying and selling, it may be leading an army or ruling others it may be mending shoes or washing dishes or it may be any of the lawful vocations of mankind, if it is undertaken and carried out because we believe it is God's will and we do it to promote His glory, then it is Christian work.

On the other hand if the motive is not the will and the glory of God, then the work is not Christian work. It may be reading the Bible, or going to Church, or visiting the sick, or preaching to others, or helping the needy, it may be any of the thousand and one occupations which fill the thoughts and lives of men, if it is not done for the glory of God, then it is not Christian work. Often in the middle ages, before printing was known, the monks of old having copied out some lengthy manuscript would inscribe at the end of their work the letters, A.M.D.G. which stood for Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam, that is, to the greater glory of God. If we can truthfully inscribe those words over our work, then it is Christian work.

Let us turn the searchlight of God's presence upon our lives and see how they appear. All sorts of stains and flaws and defects will no doubt become visible, but we can say that the real motive of our life, the consideration which most strongly weighs with us, is the will and the glory of God.

Notice how this consideration of the motive of our work has the effect of transforming what may seem the meanest work into something sacred and hallowed. No work can be too lowly for the Christian to perform, if he believes he is glorifying God thereby—for the motive sanctifies and transforms the work. Nor can any work be too great or too difficult for the Christian to undertake, if he believes he is called by God to undertake it, for he realises that when he is working for God his success does not depend on himself or his own abilities, he is but the instrument, in the hand of God, and this enables him to work with confidence and humility and therefore to succeed.

"I must work the works of Him that sent me while it is day; the night cometh when no man can work."

There is another thought suggested by the text. Not only is work a duty for the Christian, but there is a solemnity about it which must not be overlooked. The solemnity lies in the fact that the time in which you and I can carry out our work is limited, "The night cometh when no man can work." Amongst pre-Christian writers and thinkers the thought of death spread a gloom and a sadness, it tinged their poetry and coloured their prose.

But Christ, by His teaching, and above all, by His Resurrection, has banished gloom from the Christian thought of death. But its solemnity remains. The night is coming when earth's work must cease.

The hour is drawing ever nearer when God will ask of us an account of the work that He gave us to do, and we shall have to leave the work whether we have finished it or not. God may have other work for us to do in the life beyond the grave, but it will not be the work we have to do now. If we have not finished that when death comes to us, it must remain for ever undone.

Our Blessed Lord as He drew near the time of His crucifixion was able to look back over the years of His earthly life and to say to His Father, "I have finished the work which thou gavest me to do."

So that great servant of Jesus Christ, the Apostle Paul, as he looked from his Roman prison on the work which he had done since that historic day on the Damascus road, was able to say "the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course." Other men may think of death and try to forget it, but not so the Christian. He thinks of it as a spur urging him on to finish the work he has to do in this world for the glory of God. It is so with us! Are we working with energy, zeal and persevering enthusiasm for the promotion of God's glory? If not, remember "the night cometh." Do we perhaps look back to a day long past when we resolved to work for God and do we see that the resolve has weakened, the glamour of the world has blinded us to the glory of God, and we see perhaps the work we undertook for God abandoned, or perhaps we see the deterioration of motive, and what was once undertaken for the glory of God is now done for our own benefit and satisfaction.

I ask you this week to question yourselves as to the motive of your work. Are you working for self or for the glory of God? If for self, then remember "the night cometh," and when it comes the work that has been merely selfish, will seem a waste of time and energy. It may be that selfish work may be crowned with success now, but it will be stripped of that success when viewed in the light of eternity, and the life which has been self-centred will then appear a wasted life.

Let me conclude with some words written by the Bishop of London, "Let us break through the crust of old prejudices, and selfishness and class feeling, and fling ourselves into a life of service for God and man. We do not want views we want work. And as men work for God they will find their faith in Him strengthened, they will purify themselves more and more in their private and public life, even as God is pure and they will find their lives. It is not, to quote again the oft quoted illustration of a great preacher, it is not when a ship is fretting her side against the wharf that she has found her true life but it is when she has cut the ropes which bind her to the wharf, and is out upon the ocean, with the winds over her and the waters under her, it is then she knows the true joy a ship is made for, as she plunges and ploughs the sea. And so it is not when a man is fretting his side against the wharf of his own self, not when he is saying, "What will people think of me?" or "How shall I get on?" but when he has cut the cords which bind him to his old self, when he is out on the ocean of loving work for God and man, with the winds over him and the waters under him, it is then he knows the true joy a man was made for; he has lost his life, as the world thinks, but in losing it so he discovers he has found it."

GIGANTIC TURF FRAUD IN
ENGLAND.

A London message of January 30th says:—Alleged gigantic turf syndicate frauds, involving huge sums, believed to be £3,000,000, were mentioned in a case in which a Londoner, George Hunt, is charged at the Barry Police Court with obtaining £500 by false pretences. The prosecutor said it would be necessary to consider the conduct of two or three other people. He did not believe the prisoner was the mastermind of a vast fraud extending all over the country. Over £1,000,000 was involved in Cardiganhire alone.

OUR COLONIAL POLICY.

MR. CHURCHILL ON "UNREST."

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking as the chief guest at a Kenya Colony and Uganda dinner, held at the Hotel Victoria, on January 27th, said:—These are times when we feel a strong sense of sympathy with those Britons who have crossed the seas, and in the midst of native populations are carrying on the pioneer work of the British Empire or endeavouring to sustain its position. It is curious that on the morrow of the greatest of our victories we should be confronted in some African and Asiatic countries for which we are responsible with so many evidences of unrest. One would almost think for a moment that our old power of guiding the fortunes and commanding the loyalties of native races was under an eclipse.

GOOD MANNERS OR FINE THEORIES.

There seems to be an impression that all the discontented elements in these countries have to do is to express a wish that the British should depart box and baggage and that we should immediately comply. I think you will agree with me that it is high time that we made it clear that it is not the rule we are going to follow. (Cheers.) Do other countries follow that rule? I look around and see Africa and Asiatic territories administered by other great and friendly Allied Powers where these ideas are in no way countenanced. I see along the North African shore a series of great territories in hands of European Powers, where no one for one moment suggests that discontented elements in the population have but to wave their hands and the European protecting Power will immediately depart. Let me say it would be a great mistake to suppose that France, for instance, maintained her position in Algeria, Morocco, and Tunis simply by what is called a firm policy. There is a firm policy, as there must necessarily be, but it is not also true that there is very great care taken intimately to understand the feelings and wishes of the native population, intimately to study their feelings, and that the French administrators and officials are accustomed to mingle with the population and associate with them in a way that our more aloof and stand-off British officials perhaps have lately become unaccustomed to do.

At any rate it seems to me that we ought to ask ourselves whether good manners may not help us as much as good theories; whether a careful understanding of the view of the native populations may not be just as helpful to the maintenance of good relations as the promulgation in the most magnificent language of the democratic principles of Europe. The democratic principles of Europe are by no means suited to the development of Asiatic and African people. There could be no worse way of dealing with native populations than to combine baggy manners with attempts at the logical application of principles and theories based on the needs and experience of Western democracy.

DOMINION HOME RULE.
IRELAND'S OPPORTUNITY.

Lord Morris, at one time Prime Minister of Newfoundland, attended at the Indian Students' Hostel in Bloomsbury on January 29th, and delivered an address on dominion self-government. He reminded his audience that Canada and the other overseas dominions had absolute power and full control over their own destinies and the management of their own affairs. It was quite impossible to conceive of any form of government which would give them more power in regard to the management of their own affairs than what was known as Dominion Home Rule. "Every province in Canada had control over such matters as education, health, roads, etc., without reference to the Central Government at Ottawa, the latter dealing with the Post Office, the Supreme Court, the Army and Navy, and one or two other matters. Everyone was wondering to-day why it was that a settlement was not brought about in Ireland years ago. As the result of the arrangement which had been come to they would find that there would never be a bit of trouble again in Ireland. The reason was that once they allowed people to manage their own affairs—assuming they were in a position to do so—they immediately removed all causes of friction. All the trouble that they had had in Ireland during the last few years was due entirely to the lack of foresight on the part of public men, who were not able to see that the true way to remove friction and trouble in Ireland was to allow the people to manage their own affairs. He prophesied that they would never again have trouble in Ireland, but that the country would become one of the brightest gems in the Empire crown. In whatever part of the Empire Home Rule Government was properly carried out they would have no trouble among the people. He was quite satisfied that the day was not far distant when wise, far-sighted statesmen would find a way whereby India would be able to take her proper place in the Empire. (Cheers.)

LETTERS OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

The King has decided to make public a further instalment of the letters of Queen Victoria in continuation of the volume published in 1907. Hitherto considerations of State rendered the continuance of the publication inadvisable, but great changes in the European political conditions in recent years removed some of the most serious obstacles. The task of editing the new series has been entrusted to Mr. George Buckle, formerly Editor of the *Times*.

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5 P.M.—7 P.M.
TO-DAY THURSDAY,
FRIDAY

WILL HENDER
AND THE
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TABLES MAY BE BOOKED IN ADVANCE.

FANCY DRESS DINNER DANSANT

SATURDAY, March 18th

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AND THE
JAZZ ORCHESTRA

Private Parties not exceeding 12 persons may engage Motor Coach to Repulse Bay and return at a charge of \$24.

PLEA FOR REDUCED TAXATION.

MR. MCKENNA SAYS ECONOMY IS
IMPERATIVE.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the London Joint City and Midland Bank, on January 27th, Mr. R. McKenna made an important speech on national finance. He referred to the nation's taxable capacity, and said he believed our present scale of taxation to be so high as to undermine our national business energy and enterprise, and to deprive us of indispensable capital. The strictest economy in our national expenditure was the first and most imperative necessity of the time.

Mr. McKenna said we had recently learned the evil consequences of deflation in the school of experience, and this policy had for the time being fallen into disrepute. But unfortunately the lesson had had the effect of turning a considerable body of opinion back in favour of inflation, and we now seemed to have in prospect a regular alternation between the two policies. The truth was that both were bad. What was needed was stability. When we had stability of prices we had a basis upon which trade could be carried on with confidence. An essential preliminary of the restoration of Europe was to settle the terms of the German indemnity upon a sound economic basis. The utmost Germany could pay over to the Reparation Commission was her exportable surplus, and judging from the experience of the last six months he did not think it could possibly be made sufficient to cover her liabilities under the ultimatum of London. Before Germany could meet her full liability and develop her foreign trade to such a degree as to have an exportable surplus of £400,000,000 a year the foreign trade of this country, her chief competitor, must dwindle into insignificance.

As to the nation's taxable capacity, Mr. McKenna said: "One man will exact himself to the utmost though the tax-collector should take from him 10s. in the £ of all he earns. Another will be disheartened if he be mulcted of but 5s. in the £. We cannot doubt, however, that, taking the nation through, there is a limit beyond which if taxation continues so high as to give only a very small return for additional effort and for the risk of additional capital, it will become a matter of general occurrence that the effort will not be made, and the capital will not be risked." It might be difficult to determine in advance the exact maximum scale of taxation which could be imposed without impairing in any marked degree the national spirit of business enterprise, but we could not shut our eyes to the signs that our present taxation had probably exceeded this limit. Excessive taxation, he pointed out, led to stagnation, and in this country, where the industrial organisation was contriving for expansion and a continually growing production, stagnation meant failure. Everyone was agreed that taxation of the poor on such a scale as to deprive them of the means of obtaining the necessities of life was morally wrong. But it was not generally accepted that excessive taxation of the rich was economically wrong.

"Our present scale of taxation I believe to be so high as to undermine our national business energy and enterprise, and to deprive us of indispensable capital," added Mr. McKenna. "What is the remedy? We must reduce expenditure to the utmost limit consistent with our contractual obligations and the supply of indispensable services. I have no hesitation in saying that whatever the difficulties the strictest economy in our national expenditure has become the first and most imperative necessity of our time."

WEATHER REPORT.

March 15th at 10.55.—Pressure has increased considerably at Vladivostok, moderately at Shanghai, and slightly from Formosa to Hongkong and the Philippines.

The Mongolian depression has moved rapidly eastward. An anticyclone has formed over N. China.

The monsoon will freshen along the S.E. Coast of China and over N. China sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 8.91 inches, against an average of 4.24 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTANCE		FORECAST	
Hongkong to Gap Rock	100 miles	N. E. winds, moderate to fresh; fair at first, some rain later.	
Formosa Channel	100 miles	N. E. winds, strong.	
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook	100 miles	The same as No. 1.	
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	100 miles	The same as No. 1.	

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 18th to 22nd March, 1922

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		H'kong Standard Time	Height	H'kong Standard Time	Height
Thurs.	16	m 11:16	6.1	m 5:55	1.8
Fri.	17	m 0:11	5.9	m 5:40	1.5
Satur.	18	m 1:12	5.3	m 6:10	2.6
Sun.	19	m 0:43	6.1	m 7:14	1.8
Mon.	20	m 2:23	4.6	m 8:24	3.1
Tues.	21	m 3:44	6.2	m 9:19	2.1
Wed.	22	m 2:35	5.8	m 10:22	2.5
		m 3:40	4.1	m 11:25	3.8
		m 4:50	5.8	m 12:30	2.0
		m 6:04	4.2	m 1:15	3.3
		m 7:17	5.8		

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HEALTH is governed mostly by what we eat and drink. If the quality is the best, nature will be satisfied with a small quantity.

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SOMETHING NO WOMAN CAN AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT.
YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO LIVE WITHOUT IT. CAN YOU
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Episodes 1st, 2nd, and 3rd.

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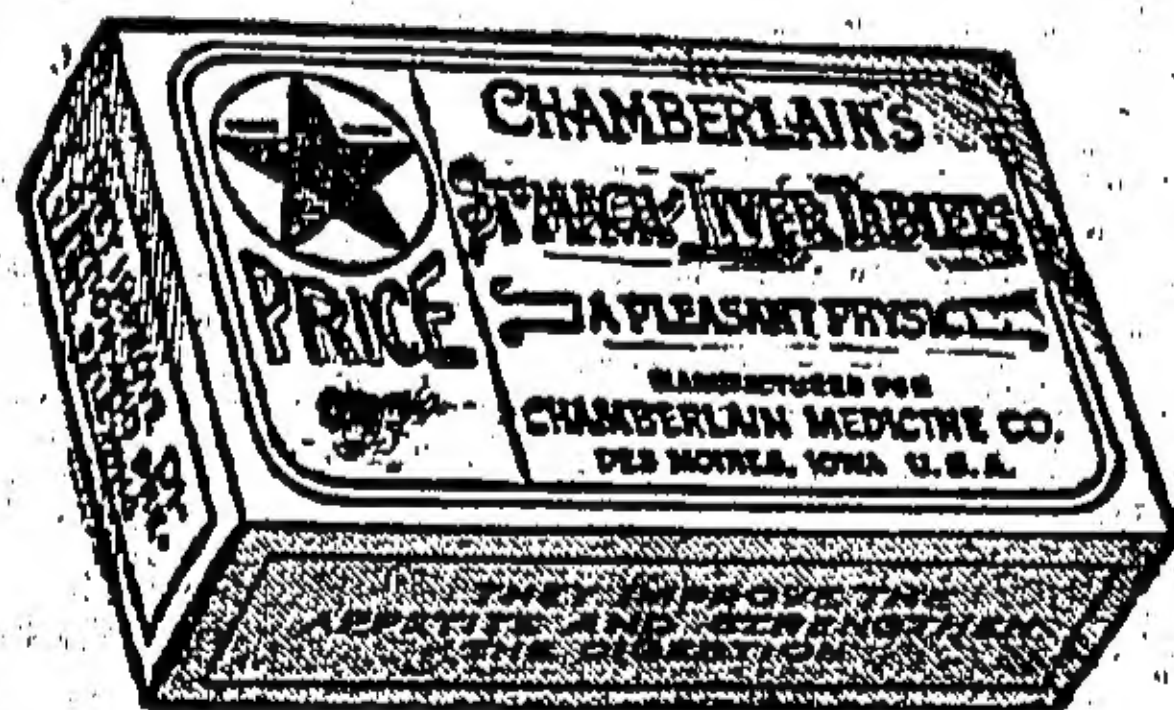
New shipment just arrived Ex: s.s. "Suraga"

Size	Inch Sizes Fabric	Tyres	Tubes
26 x 3	Clincher	\$28.00	\$4.50
28 x 3	"	35.00	5.00
29 x 3	"	35.00	5.25
30 x 3	"	38.00	5.50
31 x 3	"	45.00	7.50
31 x 4	"	55.00	8.50
Size	Millimeter Sizes Fabric	Tyres	Tubes
175 x 105	Clincher	68.00	
185 x 105	"	73.00	
195 x 125	"	80.00	
205 x 125	"	82.75	
220 x 135	"	85.75	
235 x 135	"	98.00	
Size	Inch Sizes Royal Cord	Tyres	Tubes
32 x 3	Straight Side Non Skid	85.00	8.00
33 x 3	"	115.50	9.75
34 x 3	"	120.00	10.50
35 x 3	"	122.00	11.00
36 x 3	"	130.00	11.50
37 x 3	"	137.00	12.00
38 x 3	"	138.50	12.25
39 x 3	"	145.00	13.00
40 x 3	"	155.00	13.50
Size	Inch Sizes Nobby Cord	Tyres	Tubes
36 x 6	Straight Side Non Skid	180.00	25.00

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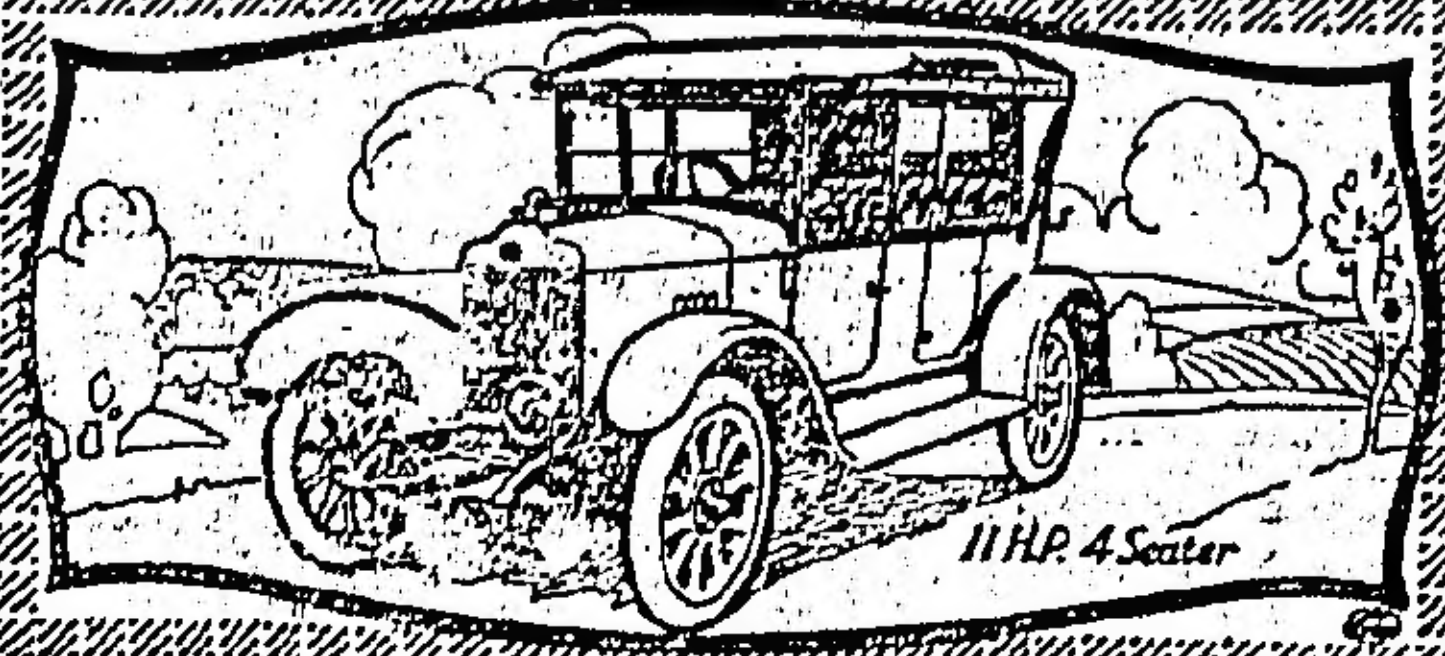
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"JERKY" DIPLOMACY.

VISCOUNT GREY'S CRITICISMS.

Viscount Grey addressed a crowded meeting in the Synod Hall, Edinburgh, on January 27th, under the auspices of the Scottish Liberal Federation.

Dealing with foreign affairs, Lord Grey said that a good understanding between the two most organized nations in Europe, Great Britain and France, was essential to making a start with a policy of reconstruction and reorganization in Europe. It was obvious to everyone that there was less confidence, less good understanding, between these two Governments than there had been at any time since the Entente was made in 1904. This was the most serious fact in European politics at the present moment, and it was essential that this state of things should be looked fairly in the face and improved. How had this state of affairs come about? He believed it had come about from their faulty methods applied to the relations between the two countries and with foreign affairs generally by the method of the Supreme Council. He believed it had done a good deal to undermine confidence and produce friction. It was a jerky method of dealing with foreign affairs; it did not move smoothly. Now he was told that because he criticised the method of dealing with foreign affairs by the Supreme Council he was therefore in favour of secrecy and the old diplomacy. What was the old diplomacy? He did not know. When he advocated other methods than those of the Supreme Council he did not mean secret methods; he advocated methods which would be quieter and steadier. Things might be quiet without being secret. He quite agreed that the methods before the war could be improved and adjusted to new conditions, and he thought that undoubtedly they might have had more openness than there was in past years. He did not believe the war could have been avoided by anything they could have done before 1914. He could, indeed, see some ways in which the war might have been precipitated under less more unfavourable conditions than those under which it came; but he had always felt, and he felt now as strongly as ever, that no change in diplomatic methods would have prevented the war, because war could only have been prevented by there being the same will to peace in Germany that there was here. (Cheers.)

Secrecy in the form of secret treaties he had always been against in time of peace. He never was a party to making a secret treaty in time of peace. When the war came there were two agreements that he had initiated, and might have completed but for the fact that he stipulated that as soon as they were completed they must be published, and Germany, with whom they were being made, was doubtful about the desirability of having them published. He would no more advocate the use of secret treaties in time of peace than he would the use of poison gas in war. What he wanted was as much openness as possible in diplomacy. Did they think there was more openness in this new method by the Supreme Council? They heard a great deal about the Supreme Council, but they did not get papers to tell them what had passed under the old system. Records were kept of conversations and very often these records were published to explain the methods that had been pursued. The new method was that the British and French Prime Ministers conversed together, but they never seemed to have records of their conversations published. They had had a series of troubles in Egypt, but they had had no papers published showing what advice was given to the Government by the people on the spot. When there were troubles between Russia and Poland no papers were published. His criticism was that in the methods of the Government there was too much limelight and too much secrecy.

AMERICAN TRADE IN 1921. LESS THAN IN 1920.

WASHINGTON, January 30th.
Exports to Europe during the past year fell off by more than \$2,000,000,000 as compared with 1920, while exports to South America declined by more than \$300,000,000, according to foreign trade reports issued to-day by the Commerce Department.

"During the year 1921 exports to Europe aggregated \$2,361,000,000 compared with \$4,495,000,000 in 1920, while imports for the year aggregated \$765,000,000 as against \$1,233,000,000 in 1920.

For the month of December exports to Europe aggregated \$155,000,000, as against \$388,000,000 in December, 1920, while imports for the month aggregated \$73,000,000 as against \$67,000,000 in December a year ago.

Exports to South America for the year aggregated \$273,000,000 as compared with \$254,000,000 in 1920, while imports from South America totalled \$196,000,000 against \$781,000,000 in December, 1920.

Exports to South America in December totalled \$18,000,000 as compared with \$67,000,000 in December, 1920, while imports for the month aggregated \$27,000,000 against \$36,000,000 in December a year ago.

WHAT IS EYESTRAIN?

The eye has certain tiny muscles. When objects we look at do not come up to a sharp focus in the eye, these muscles exert themselves unduly and enable us to see clearly in spite of the defect. These muscles tire and relax causing the objects looked at to become blurred and indistinct. Upon closing the eyes for a few seconds the muscles become more or less rested and objects are clear again for a brief period. Properly fitted glasses correct eye-strain, whether caused by astigmatism or age. The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 53, Queen's Road, Central have the equipment to fit your glasses properly.—Advt.

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Could Not Rest For Pain and
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"I was bad with eruptions on my limbs for two years. The eruptions were as large as a half crown and very deep. I could not rest for pain and agony, and I could not get a bit of sleep at night.
"I was treated but it did not do any good. A friend told me of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I used them. When I had used two cans of Cuticura Ointment with the Cuticura Soap I was completely healed. (Signed) Mrs. Spencer, 1, Magdala Rd., Leicester, Middlesex, Eng., May 20, 1921.

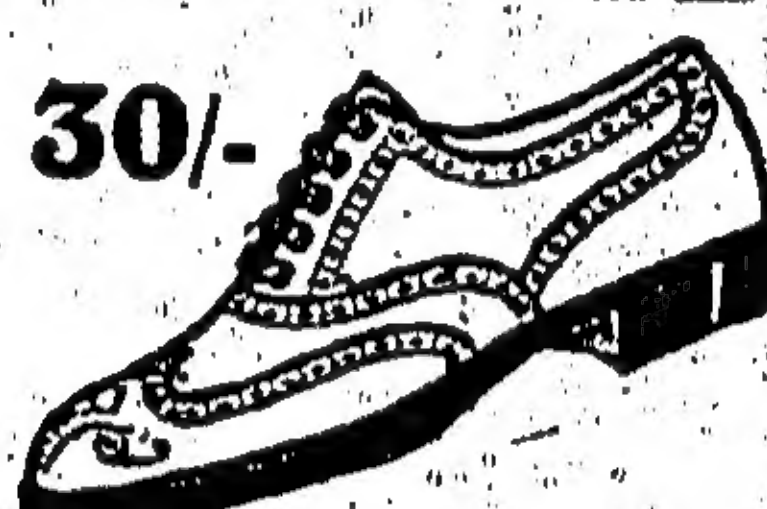
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OXFORD SHOE WORKS
140 DAY STREET, LONDON
ENGLAND

Peels Off Corns Between Toes

The Great Corn Loosener of the Age.
Never Fails. Painless.



"Two Drops of 'Get-it'—That's All!"
You can try the sensible, peaceful, painless, easy way and use "Get-it." It is easy for you with "Get-it" to remove corns in places difficult to reach. "Get-it" is a liquid—a wonderful painless formula—it has never been successfully imitated. It acts on the corn, and dries immediately. You peel it off painlessly. There is no sticky plaster that does not remain in position, no salve that irritates or rubs off. You reach the corn with the little glass rod in the cork of every "Get-it" bottle. It does not hurt the true flesh. Try it. Walk comfortably and smile. It is a blessing never fails.

"Get-it," the guaranteed, money-back corn-remover, the only sure way, costs but a trifle at all chemists and stores. Sold by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, U.S.A.

Obtainable and all Chemists from
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Glover's
Learn the Cure and Prevention of
the diseases of your dog.
Book on "Dog Diseases and How to Feed"
Sent free on request.
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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
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THERAPION No. 100

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destination	Ship	Day	Time
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"FOOSHING"	Saturday	18th March, 10 a.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday	18th March, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Saturday	18th March, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via NINGPO	"HANGSANG"	Sunday	19th March, 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG	"HONGSANG"	Sunday	19th March, 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALAUTTA	"LOONGSANG"	Wednesday	22nd March, 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"HANGSANG"	Wednesday	22nd March, 3 p.m.
	"HINSANG"	Friday	24th March, Noon

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta, steamers proceed via Satele and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday, calling at Hilo when inducement offers.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hilo when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 3,000 ton steamers, s.s. "HINSANG" and s.s. "MAUSANG" both steamers.

Yauing excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadal, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labad Data.

TENHAMI LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tenham, calling at Weihaiwei and Oncoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "NAMSANG" will be despatched on or about
Saturday, 18th Mar., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG
& CALCUTTA

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET
TENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

GENERAL MANAGERS

Telephone No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE OUTWARDS

Vessel: M.V. "GLENAPP" Due Hongkong 26th Mar.

Vessel: M.V. "GLENAPP" Leaves Hongkong Discharge

M.V. "GLENAPP" 20th Mar. GLEN, LONDON, HAMBURG & ANTWERP.
M.V. "GLENAPP" 15th Apr. GLEN, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
M.V. "GLENAPP" 14th Apr.

Movements are subject to change without notice.
For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENT.

Telephone No. 215 sub-ex. 22 and 2896

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Cable Address: Kawasaki, Kobe. Telephone Mainland 2544-2922.
Bentley's A.M.C. 5th Rd.
and Scott's Cable.

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

(CAPITAL PAID-UP) . . . ¥20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUURA

Managing Director: Mr. MATSUYAMA

as Company has on hand all large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR
CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—
seven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's Management:—
seven steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each;
seven steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each;
(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Particulars and other particulars apply to the
KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA.

No. 5, Bank Road

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LIEN

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH & CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents.

ELLERMAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" ... 1st April... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF SIMLA" ... 25th March... Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
S.S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA" ... 1st May ... do.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or REISS & CO., CANTON

General Agents.

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NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

Sailing from Hongkong.

S.S. "KNIGHT TEMPLAR" ... via Suez Canal ... 20th Mar.
S.S. "CITY OF ORAN" ... via Suez Canal ... 10th Apr.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO., CANTON.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

MAIL SERVICE UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT
Destinations. Steamers & Displacement. Sailing Dates.SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... "CORDILLERE" ... 11,000 ... On or about 18th Mar.
"AMAZON" ... 11,000 ... On or about 31st Mar.MARSEILLES, via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ & PORT SAID ... "ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000 ... On or about 21st Mar.
"AMBOISE" ... 16,000 ... On or about 8th April.

COMMERCIAL LINE

SHANGHAI & NORTH-ERN PORTS OF CHINA ... "COM. BAMEL" ... 15,000 ... End of March.

ALSO SERVICE TO BORDEAUX, HAVRE, DUNKERQUE, & ANTWERP. (ON APPLICATION)

For further particulars, etc. apply to

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

Telephone 740.

R. RODEFUSEE,

Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, lounge and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAIKONG ... Capt. W. Cooper ... Thursday, Mar. 16th, at 9 a.m.
HAIKONG ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... Saturday, Mar. 18th, at 4 p.m.

For Fouchow only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Tiger).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

General Manager.

P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

SRI LANKA, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DEVANHA"	8,092	29th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"BETHA"	8,700	31st Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"NOVA"	8,503	12th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KALVAN"	8,967	10th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"PLASSY"	7,346	10th Apr.	do.
"SICILIA"	6,710	11th May	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"DONGOLA"	8,000	14th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DELTA"	8,100	7th June	do.
"KHAYER"	7,000	21st June	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"SOUDAN"	7,000	1st July	do.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TAKADA" ... 7,000 ... 24th Mar. (Singapore, Penang & Rangoon* (with Transshipment at Singapore) and Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA" ... 5,000 ... 3rd April (Madia, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne).

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"NOVARA" ... 6,900 ... 18th Mar. Shanghai and Japan.
"TOBILIA" ... 5,200 ... 18th Mar. Shanghai and Japan.
"SICILIA" ... 6,700 ... 18th Mar. Shanghai only.
"ARAFURA" ... 6,000 ... 18th Mar. Yokohama direct.*Passengers for Rangoon must delay their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the carrying steamer.
All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in less of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

22, es. Year Road Central, HONGKONG Agents.

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG UP TO ALTERATION.
LONDON, HAMBURG, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALTAI MARU" ... Wednesday, 12th Apr.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

"BURMA MARU" ... Monday, 20th Mar.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE

"BURMA MARU" ... Saturday, 18th Mar.

CALCUTTA—Fortnightly service via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

"PEKING MARU" ... Monday, 27th Mar.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via and Return—Takes cargo to OYERLAND PORTS, U.S.A. & CANADA

"ALABAMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 22nd Mar.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan, Peru, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

"AMUR MARU" ... Wednesday, 16th Apr.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ, HAMBURG MARU ... Thursday, 30th Mar.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai

"AMAZON MARU" ... Friday, 31st Mar.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 19th Mar.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 19th Mar.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 23rd Mar.

Tel. No. 1090. Y. YASUDA, Manager.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON and NEW YORK

For Freight and full particulars apply to—
FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED
(Incorporated in Great Britain)
54, George's Building.Telephone 2145.
Telegrams (Furness).C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 16th Mar., noon.
NINGPO	"SHANSI"	On 16th Mar., 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"KASHING"	On 16th Mar., 4 p.m.
TSINGTAO	"KANCHOW"	On 16th Mar., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & NEWCHOW	"CHANGCHOW"	On 17th Mar., noon.
SHANGHAI	"HUPEH"	On 17th Mar., noon.
TIENTSIN	"CHERIANG"	On 17th Mar., 4 p.m.
HANGHAI via SWATOW	"LIANGCHOW"	On 17th Mar., 4 p.m.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"LAEN SANUD"	On 17th Mar., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KALGAN"	On 18th Mar., noon.
SHANGHAI	"KIURIANG"	On 18th Mar., noon.
CHONGCHOW & NEWCHOW	"FOOCHOW"	On 18th Mar., 4 p.m.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"YUNNAN"	On 19th Mar., 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"PHAN SAMUD"	On 20th Mar., 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHUANG"	On 20th Mar., noon.
SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 21st Mar., noon.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"LINAN"	On 22nd Mar., 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 24th Mar., noon.

These dates cannot be relied on.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, smoking Electric Fans in Saloon and 2nd class-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Ports and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents at

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

(via SHANGHAI, THE JAPAN SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU)

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN"

STEAMERS	TONS	Call at Dairen & omit Shanghai	LEAVE HONGKONG
PERIA MARU	2,000	(Calling at Keelung)	Mar. 21st
TAIYO MARU	2,000	(Calling at Keelung)	Apr. 4th
SIBERIA MARU	2,000	(Calling at Keelung)	Apr. 24th
TENYO MARU	2,000	(Calling at Keelung)	May 1st
KOREA MARU	2,000	(Calling at Keelung)	May 15th
SHINYO MARU	2,000	(Calling at Keelung)	May 29th

* Omit Mar. * Calling at Dairen. * Calling at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

via JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERAS ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
ANYO MARU	18,500	Apr. 1st
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Apr. 15th
RAKUYO MARU	14,000	May 2nd

For full information regarding passenger, freight and sailing, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

Agents at Canton: King's Building. Tel. No. 274 & 73.

Messrs. T. R. GRIFFITH, LTD.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MANAGING AGENT, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passenger

AMERICAN STEAMERS

SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU

SS	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE SAN FCS
"EMPIRE STATE"	Mar. 15th	Apr. 7th
"HOOSIER STATE"	Apr. 11th	May 3rd
"GOLDEN STATE"	May 2nd	May 25th

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight Only

FOR HAI-PHONG

SS. "JACOB" ... March 17th.

TAMPA INTER-OCEAN S.S. CO.

Freight only.

Monthly Sailings.

HONGKONG, HONOLULU, GALVESTON, NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, HAVANA, MATANZAS, BALTIMORE, NORFOLK, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON.

SS. "WEST IRA" ... May 15th.

SS. "HANOVER" ... June 1st.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Managing Agent, U.S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Cable Address "SOLANO." Union Building, Hongkong

Telephone 141.

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NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For BATAVIA, SAMARANG and SOERABAYA

"MACASSAR MARU" sailing on or about 25th Mar.

For MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

"BORNEO MARU" sailing on or about 27th Mar.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI, Manager,
2nd Floor, Prince Building.

Telephone

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer

Sydney & Melbourne via Port

CHANGSHA

Sydney & Melbourne via Port

16th March, Noon, 1932.

This steamer is fitted with refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried.

Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

Freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents

